

ARIZONA'S EXPERIENCE UPON ACTUAL TEST OF PROHIBITION

(BY H. S. H.)

NOW THAT New Mexico has a resolution pending in the senate providing for a state constitutional amendment forbidding the manufacture or disposition of any alcoholic liquor except that used for medicinal, mechanical, scientific or religious purposes, it is well for the people of the state, as well as for the legislature to consider the effects of prohibition in Arizona. It may safely be assumed that the benefits of prohibition experienced in Arizona would also be experienced in New Mexico, and that the difficulties encountered in enforcing the law in Arizona would be the same in the case of New Mexico.

Both are next door to the Mexican border and have long stretches of lonely spaces which facilitate smuggling liquor. Enforcement of a prohibition measure would undoubtedly be as difficult and as expensive in New Mexico as in Arizona.

Prohibition in Arizona has not meant the elimination of drinking or of drunkenness. Nor has it depopulated the jails. Intoxicated men are still arrested in Arizona and traffic in the contraband is still fairly common despite the best efforts of peace officers and the courts to put an end to it. It is a costly and sometimes almost discouraging task to maintain prohibition in Arizona.

However, it has decreased drunkenness, decreased the number of men jailed for intoxication, greatly lessened the number of crimes traceable to liquor, bettered the credit of many a family, and salvaged many a man who was drifting on the rocks.

It has also increased taxes, to some extent, because of the loss of the revenue derived from saloon licenses, but the same amount of money remains for meeting the state's requirements. The people's money now goes to the butcher, baker, and candle stick maker instead of to the saloon keeper, and bread, meat, and other necessities have gone in exchange for that money instead of liquor. This calls to mind the fact that Phoenix bakers were literally swamped with business the first or second week after prohibition went into effect. Somehow or other their business was the very first to show the effect of cutting off the liquor supply.

There are men in Phoenix, Tucson, and Douglas now who are leading clear eyed, sober lives now for the first time in years, and there are hundreds of young boys standing on the threshold of manhood who never have seen the inside of a saloon and may never see one or be subjected to the liquor temptation. In the one case good middle aged or elderly men have been reclaimed for the benefit of the state, themselves and their families, and in the other good young men are being safeguarded against injury.

If New Mexico would know what Arizona thinks of prohibition, now that the state has had some actual working experience with it, it is only necessary to recall that in the last state election, Arizona voted for absolute prohibition as against the "personal use" which had threatened to destroy the effectiveness of the prohibition law already in effect, by an overwhelming majority.

Now that the Webb-Kenyon act has been upheld, one of the strongest arguments against state prohibition loses its force; the argument, until now well taken, that state prohibition could not and would not keep liquor out of the state. The effectiveness of state prohibition will depend henceforth on the zeal of state officers and on the public sentiment behind a prohibition law to sustain it and to back up the officers.

The Herald is aware of the very great difficulties in the way of complete success of state prohibition anywhere. These have been gone over so often that it is unnecessary to repeat them all here. But four considerations, it seems to the Herald, have not usually been given the attention they merit, by the advocates of complete prohibition; one is the necessity of providing some effectual substitute for the saloon as a place for men to congregate in their idle hours; another is the probable increase in the use of even more dangerous stimulating and habit forming drugs after alcohol is put out of reach; another is the necessity of good training in youth, for both boys and girls, to form habits of self control; another is the widely differing habits of different races and nationalities.

Roundabout Town

Being An Army Chaplain Is No Lazy Man's Job Chaplains Rank From First Lieutenant To Major

BY G. A. MARTIN.

FEW people know much about the rank of chaplain in the army. Chaplains must start in as first lieutenants, then, after a service of seven years, if they pass a satisfactory examination, they may be promoted to captain. The law allows 15 majors among the chaplains of the army, these positions to be filled by promotions of captain chaplains who have had at least ten years' service, and who must have been commended as worthy of special distinction for excellent service.

Some states allow for the honorary promotion of chaplains to the grade of major in the militia, but the rank is purely honorary in the state service and has no effect in federal service. If there is anybody who believes that the job of a chaplain in the army is a sinecure, there is much more to be said. A chance of opinion, for chaplains are among the hardest worked officers in a post or regiment. Not only have they the spiritual affairs of their men to look after, as any pastor has in ordinary life, but the amusements of

the men are entrusted to their hands, and this generally includes the boxing matches and always includes the moving pictures. Often the chaplain is placed in charge of the regimental or post canteen, and when in field service, many other duties devolve upon the chaplain, such as conducting the postoffice for the regiment or camp, issuing postal and Wells-Fargo money orders, accepting deposits for the postal savings bank, and anything else that the commanding officer happens to think needs attention.

Incidentally, while he is resting, a chaplain plans his talks to the men—serious to the commanders and light to the men. If a chaplain doesn't earn his pay, show me somebody who does.

Somewhere brought one of our printer men a nice big feed the other evening, with turkey and all the trimmings. Next day, in talking the other fellow about it, he said: "Do you know, he didn't bring me any coffee to go with it and I had to go out to a restaurant and get it."

This reminds me of an old story my mother used to tell when I was a very small boy.

"There was a very lazy man in a certain rural community, so very lazy that he lived off the neighbors completely. Finally the neighbors grew tired and decided to 'bury the man alive' (hoping that the scare would reform him or at least cause him to leave the neighborhood in fright). As they drove towards the cemetery, a newcomer to the community, thinking that the funeral was really going to be carried out, as the victim himself had been led to believe, rode up and halted the procession.

"If I will give him a bushel of corn if you don't bury him," said the man. The lazy one sat up in the coffin, blinked and asked: "Is it settled?"

The man replied that it was not. "Then drive on," said the lazy one, as he sat down.

I want Swan to put Tom Jones into the Ward Billed Egg club. Jones is the tall fellow from San Angelo who makes up the want ad and the sports pages and speaks of senator Hudspeth as "Claude." Yesterday he handed me a chewing gum wrapper and said: "If you chew gum, this is a 'good brand' to buy."

On the back of the wrapper was this, which I ought also to go on Swan's page, but it doesn't.

A husky prize fighter named Jim had a rather peculiar whim. But one scrap with a scrapper, scrapped him.

Here's a letter from a friend, which is respectfully referred to as the official of the G. H. & S. A. railroad: "Why is it necessary that a two mile long train, or less in length, should have to stop at a station? Main street every day around 7 o'clock

Picketing The White House

THE suffragists have provoked the amusement of the country, as well as that of president Wilson, by establishing pickets at the white house in order that when Mr. Wilson leaves or enters the white house he may be confronted with the yellow banners to remind him of the women's insistence that the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the constitution, designed to enfranchise women in all the states, be passed.

The United States has viewed with approval the fact that the suffragist campaign in this country, unlike that in England, has been conducted very effectively, but without bitterness. There has been no stoning of houses, no forced feeding in jails, no vituperation of public men, but a great deal of good natured advertising which has enlisted the good will even of those who still stand opposed to the plan of votes for women.

This picketing of the white house is a case in point. It will not induce the president to change his course. He considers himself unable to take a stand for the Anthony amendment in the absence of a pronouncement by his party, and he has quietly and courteously but none the less firmly stood out against the pleadings of successive delegations of women who have called at the white house to urge him to give the measure presidential support. He is far from likely to be influenced by the picketing, though he was thoughtful enough, on a bitterly cold day, to have the women on guard invited inside to get warm.

This demonstration, like many another, is destined to fail of the immediate result which it has in view, but it keeps before the public mind the campaign which the women are waging.

Poison Gas For Flies

TWO Englishmen claim to have found a sure abatement for the fly. It is poison gas. They say it was used with great effectiveness in Mesopotamia where the British expeditionary camps were overrun with flies. A small bellows and the puff of a yellow liquid spray into the air did the work. The flies delivered a sort of sneeze and turned up their toes.

This sounds well. It bids fair to send the fly swatter to the junk heap whereon the one cylinder automobile reposes. It should be a great saver of muscle and wear and tear on nerve force. Besides, it should kill at a puff more flies than one could swat in a couple of hours. Conservation of time and labor—that's the idea.

Of flies El Paso has a few—millions when flies are in their most populous season. We are not greatly troubled by these disease spreaders but sufficiently. They hover around garbage cans, in the alleys, at the back doors of restaurants, and about the markets. Ineffectively we swear at them and swat at them.

If poison gas, which clears the European trenches of living creatures, is also to be the prize fly exterminator, then let us have poison gas by all means. Only let us be sure that in banishing the flies it does not also banish all the humans within its range of destruction. There is such a thing as paying too high a price even for freedom from flies.

Race horses from the Juarez track might come in handy for the Villistas in getting away when speed is required.

An ounce of fertilizer on your lawn today is worth more than several gallons of water in July.

The entente and the central powers are now saying to each other: "You hit me first."

German consul general Bopp has hit earth with a dull thud just like his name.

HOGWALLOW LOCALS

By GEORGE BINGHAM

Mrs. Foke Earley sat up to watch the old year go out and for Foke to come in.

Christopher Columbus is the only person that could ever discover America on three hundred dollars a year.

Clab Hancock has been upholstering his mule at a hay stack on Musket Ridge this week.

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Relief Coming

THE winds are blustering and rough, the frost keeps at it, steady; a little winter is enough, you've had your share already. You're tired of winter, grim and drear, you're tired of all his poses. Cheer up! The spring will soon be here, with nightingales and roses. You're tired of blowing in your roll that you may keep from freezing, for cords of wood and tons of coal—it surely isn't pleasing. You're tired of toiling day by day, to feed the hungry heaters. Cheer up! The spring is on the way, with meadow larks and skeeters! You're tired of falling half a block, when streets with ice are slippery; you're tired of cleaning snowy walks, and others labors dippy. You faint would sound a note of grief, with cymbals, timbrels, cornets. Cheer up! The spring will bring relief, and bobolinks and hornets. Cheer up! Though gloomy be the day, the darkest day will vanish; there's something traveling our way that will our troubles banish. Today may be a thing of dread—we're banking on tomorrow; there's always something just ahead that's bound to knock out sorrow.

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WALT MASON



Abe Martin



What's become o' th' ole time pan-cake eatin' contests? We now have th' 50-cent dollar we've heard so much about.

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Short Snatches From Everywhere

Washington hints that there may soon be an entirely new Mexican policy, but we shall be surprised if it inures anything.—Houston Post.

A "horizontal tax" on imports is proposed, but the effect on the prices to the ultimate consumer will be vertical.—Philadelphia North American.

Real love may make a man come home regularly at meal time, but real fear makes him quit the game at 11 o'clock sharp.—Houston Chronicle.

Napoleon said: "Marriage, without doubt, is the perfect social state." But is there such a thing as a marriage without doubt?—Nashville Banner.

Gen. Carranza still thinks Gen. Pershing ought to go, but there are excellent reasons why Gen. Pershing ought to stay.—Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

The problem of world peace in the future may be a complicated one. But for the United States the other name for Peace is Preparedness.—Providence Journal.

Four-fifths of the money loaned in 1914 to Americans caught short of funds abroad has been repaid. Why not nineteen-twentieths? Why not all?—New York World.

And just as everything was beginning to look all right for Lloyd-George some huskybody comes along and calls him "the Roosevelt of Britain."—Macon Telegraph.

A Dallas minister had a suit of clothes stolen from him while visiting in Austin. That is what a preacher gets for having two suits of clothes.—Sherman Democrat.

In time the human race is going to grow better and better until we shall have magnanimous egg kings who will deliver them fresh and refuse to take the money.—Galveston News.

One good result of the continued high prices of everything grown on the farm will be to encourage farmers during the coming year to cultivate the soil with increased energy.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Something of the nature of carrying coals to Newcastle attaches to the action of the United States government in conferring American citizenship on a band of Sioux Indians.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

The Washington administration appears ready to abandon its plan to "get Villa." It is not impossible, however, that the time will come when Carranza will ask Uncle Sam to help carry out the old program.—Oshkosh (Wis.) Northwestern.

Little Interviews Flemings Strive To Preserve Their Language Possesses Remarkable Similarity To English

FRANS VAN CAUWELAERT, who is quoted at length by the Associated Press, as opposing the German plan of a dual government for Belgium, says E. H. G. moets, of 1409 Wyoming street, "was my classmate in humanitarian studies in Belgium from 1893 to 1898. He was the leader of our class and in languages and history he and I were fierce rivals. He excelled all in Flemish literature and in oratory, showing signs even of his later brilliancy in public life, as a congressman and defender of Flemish rights. It might be explained that in Belgium there are two separate races, each with its own language; the Latin race, speaking French, and the Teutonic race, speaking Flemish, and the Flemings have fought, until now, the Belgian government recognizes Flemish also as an official language. This fight of the Flemings for the life of their tongue and the revival of the old literature brought forth such writers as Geelovink who translated Longfellow's 'Hiawatha' into Flemish almost word for word in the late 18th century. All Belgians of the English and the Flemish language. In this fight for the Flemish language, the earnest and impetuous Van Cauwelaert always led the way. A dual Belgium is impossible. I speak thus positively, because of my association with the young leaders of Belgium in the late 19th century. Wallons and Flemings are for an indivisible Belgium."

"I heard a man complaining the other day," said C. E. Bryan because the people did not resent the practice of half a dozen men getting together and agreeing on who shall run for office. But I felt no interest in this complaint nor do I believe that two dozen business men in El Paso take any active interest in the matter of selecting candidates. As long as El Paso is prosperous and there is no flagrant grafting the people who are not looking for political jobs or careers are satisfied. I imagine, though, that as long as we have a big purchasable vote the men who are willing to put up money to carry elections will name the candidates."

"This weather which we have been having here for the past four days surely makes me homesick," said W. A. Grozier, of Boston. "I thought that

these sudden and unexpected changes in weather and temperature were common only in little old New England, but I have never better this past week, starting with a George H. Clemens. "El Paso should set on foot at once a plan to hold a Pan-American 'Buyers' Fair' every winter. It might not be a bad idea to hold the 'Buyers' fair' every year, one in the fall in conjunction with the proposed annual livestock show and one during the winter months, when Mexican merchants on the Panhandle Stockmen is held. My idea is that if the proposed buyers' fair is held, every manufacturer of goods handled by Mexican merchants be on hand with samples in charge of their best salesmen, and that orders be taken for seasonal delivery. The fair would be something like the fairs which were held at Leipzig prior to the outbreak of the European war, or like the fairs now held at Lyons, France, or at Belfast, Ireland. We could not go after the matter now. Such a fair would be a great thing for El Paso and for Mexico."

"Cananea is flourishing," said W. A. Julian, American consul at Cananea, who was in El Paso Monday. "and we are all happy in this Mexican town. There is no revolution there and everybody is at work earning good wages. The payrolls of Cananea total about a million dollars per month. One company alone pays about six hundred pesos per month for labor. I'm in El Paso for one day only, but I would enjoy remaining a week in order to

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DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE, THAT NO GOOD CAUSE SHALL LACK A CHAMPION, AND THAT EVIL SHALL NOT THRIVE UNOPPOSED.

H. D. Slater, editor and controlling owner, has directed the Herald for 19 years; J. C. Wilmarth is manager and G. A. Martin is News Editor.

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